

Glasgow Weekly Times.

CLARK H. GREEN:

"ERROR CEASES TO BE DANGEROUS, WHEN REASON IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT"—JEFFERSON.

EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

Volume 11.

GLASGOW, MISSOURI, THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1850.

Number 3.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fayette, Mo.

Will attend to all business entrusted to them in Howard and the counties adjoining. Particular attention paid to collecting.

Office in Crigler's Frame building two doors above the Receiver's Office.

Nov. 15, 1849—y.

F. A. Savage,

DEALER IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY

GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES.

Hats, Caps, Hand and Queensware, Nails, &c.

Water street, Glasgow.

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GOODS, HARDWARE, CARPETS.

READY MADE CLOTHING, &c.

Front Street, Glasgow, Mo.

Livery stable.

NEW ADMINISTRATION.

EMERSON & HANDLEY would respect-

fully inform the public that they have

been purchased of the Messrs. ARNOLD their entire

establishment, and are now prepared to ac-

commodate both citizens and strangers, with

every description of vehicle, and good saddle

horses, at a moment's notice.

The additions we are making in new car-

riages, Buggies, and fine horses, (none other

kept) will enable us to furnish "turn outs,"

equal in style and comfort to any establish-

ment in the State. We are also prepared, at

all times, to attend on pleasure parties, and

to convey steamboat passengers to any point

they may desire to go.

By strict attention to the wants of the

community, and a fixed determination to de-

serve the patronage which has been so lib-

erally bestowed upon our predecessors, we feel

assured that our efforts to please, will be ap-

preciated by a generous community.

A Hearse and Carriages will at all times

be in readiness to attend funerals, either in

the City or country.

Glasgow, Nov. 15, 1849—37-ly.

St. Louis Millinery Rooms,

62, Market Street, Up Stairs, St. LOUIS, MO.

SLOPER & RIMMER, Importers and dealers

of French Millinery, would respect-

fully inform the Ladies, they are prepared to

offer any article in their line at the lowest

possible prices, and of the latest and most ap-

proved styles, being in receipt of patterns

monthly.

The greatest attention is paid to written or-

ders, that persons at a distance may feel per-

fect confidence in sending to their House.

Straws and Leghorns cleaned, dyed and

altered, and every article of mourning goods

supplied at the shortest notice.

St. Louis, August 23, 1849.—25—9m

JOHN W. LUKER, JOHN JENNINGS.

Luke & Jennings.

PRODUCE BROKERS.

Commission and Forwarding Merchants.

Commercial Street, St. Louis, Mo.

[Between Vine street and Washington Avenue]

REFERENCES.

Messrs. ROX & KIRCHREY, St. Louis.

" J. & E. WALSH, " "

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St. Louis, January 17, 1850.—1y.*

Blank Deeds, and Justice's Blanks for

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THE TIMES

TO CALIFORNIANS.

Recollect that newspapers are worth from ONE to THREE DOLLARS per copy, in California. Every person who leaves this State, should subscribe for a paper before starting, and then he will hear regularly from home. We already have a good list in California, and are daily receiving new names, and we invite all who are going, to leave their names, and dollars, and we assure them they will not regret it. The TIMES reaches there regularly, and carried the first news to those who went from this country, of the ravages of the Cholera on the Missouri river last year, as they have written back to that effect. By starting the paper at the same time you leave here, upon your arrival at Sacramento City, or San Francisco, you will find them ready, with the latest and most authentic news. No immigrant, after being three months on the road, would think two DOLLARS a high price to hear what had transpired at home since his departure.

Money may be remitted by mail, or left with our agents.

SLAVERY—DISSOLUTION.

Mr. CALHOUN's speech was delivered on the 3d, and Mr. Webster's on the 7th. We give below the sketch of them forwarded by Telegraph:

Mr. Calhoun commenced by stating that there is danger to the Union, and traced the progress of the discontent of the South, as not of recent, but of slow and patient growth; still further traced that discontent to the settled belief, that, under the present state of things, the South cannot, with honor and safety, remain in the Union; and still further traced the origin of that belief in the long and continued agitations and aggressions of the North. He took the census of 1790 and 1840 and showed that the equilibrium between the North and South had been destroyed by the interference of Government, and then laid down three modes by which the governmental position has been accomplished.

The first charge was that the South had been excluded from all interest in the territories common to the Union.

2d. That the adoption of a system of revenue, embarrassing the owners of the South, has been forced upon the country, taking away, in undue proportion, the proceeds of the South and imposing upon her unequal taxation for the benefit of the North.

3d. That a system of political measures has been cherished, which has changed the original character of the federal compact.

He next proceeded to show how it is that the equilibrium has been destroyed and the whole power centralized in a sectional majority. He referred, first, to the ordinance of 1787, the result of the provisions of which the North seeks to be master of two-thirds of the territory. From this he passed to the tariff and manufactures, and to a general survey of matters pertaining to protection, and concludes this division of the change in the original character of the government, by asserting, that instead of living in a republic, we are swayed wholly by a national consolidated Democracy. The Government has assumed powers, and as the interests of sections are not one, therefore there springs up an hostility between the North and the South.

Here he entered into full details of the history of the abolition movement—adverts to the opposition to the right of petition on slavery topics, and follows out the natural results of agitation, till he finds them ending in disunion—from this time the ties which bound the Union together are severed, church organizations are examined, and the influence of agitation upon them depicted. The Union then became the chief theme, and with no sparing voice he glowingly declared the nature of the love of the Union in the breasts of those who have carried on the agitation.—He alluded to Washington and the dissolution of the colonies and mother country. Clay's resolutions were scarcely noticed—he drew the distinctive line between the Willmot and the

Executive Proviso, and censured, in no slight measure, the movement towards the construction of a State out of California—he opposed the admission of that State, cited precedents, and concluded with an appeal to Senators upon their duties, intimating that the admission of California will be sufficient evidence of the future intentions of the North, and will enable the South to adopt such a course as will comport with her honor and safety.

This is but a meagre skeleton of Mr. Calhoun's speech.

Mr. WEBSTER proceeded to address the Senate, not, he said, as a Southern man, nor Northern man, but as an American, and he desired to do his duty with fidelity, with the hope that the storm which was now raging in the land, would be lulled; he spoke of the preservation of the Union with an anxious heart, for the restoration of that quiet and harmony so necessary to the prosperity and happiness of our country. These were his objects, and if he would do ever so little to attain these his end would be accomplished; he proceeded to consider the events which led to the present difficulties, commencing with a review of the war with Mexico, its battles, triumphs and results. Prior to these negotiations, the people of California, assisted perhaps by officers and the people of the United States, revolted against the government of Mexico and ran up the Independent flag; the result was a tide of emigration set towards San Francisco from every country of the world—rich and apparently inexhaustible gold mines in California were subsequently discovered and increased the emigration to these distant shores.

He referred to the failure in Congress to provide a Territorial government for the people of this new Territory. He said that in this state of things, those people had taken measures to establish a local government; had elected Senators and Representatives and had sent them here with their constitution to ask for immediate admission into the Union. The constitution adopted contained a clause prohibiting slavery in the new State, which provision had given rise to the opposition now made to her admission. Whatever was believed to be the object or the manner of the war with Mexico, the territory was acquired, but the expectation that it would be a slave Territory was disappointed by the action of the people of the Territory itself. He then went into a historical consideration of the institution of slavery from the earliest ages to the present time. He alluded at some length, to the feeling of a large portion of the community, arising from a conscientious belief that slavery is a sin, and incompatible with the Christian sentiments of brotherly kindness. The question in the early days of the Government, was, how the evil should be dealt with. It was thought its days would be shortened by preventing the importation of slaves, and a proposition was introduced to prohibit such importation. He alluded to the ordinance prohibiting slavery in the Northwest Territory.—Mr. Calhoun had said that this was the first of a series of measures calculated to awaken the South. He desired to say that the ordinance was passed with the unanimous consent of the South, there being but one vote against it, and that one a representative from the North. Since that time there had been a great change of opinion; there had been a continually growing opinion in the South in its favor. This state of things resulted from causes which would always produce like effects. The change of opinion in the South had resulted, in a great measure, from the growth and increase of cotton raising. It was well known that the value of the cotton exported from the United States did not exceed \$50,000, while now, perhaps, under favorable circumstances, its value was \$10,000,000 per annum. Indeed, he was told that when Mr. Jefferson was negotiating the treaty of 1794 with England, he did not know that cotton was raised in this country.

Mr. Webster, in reply to Mr. Cal-

houn's objection, that the operations of the Government had been against the South, and calculated to weaken her, contended that the contrary was the fact. Referring to the Texas question, he had always been opposed to its annexation, because he knew that whoever possessed Texas, it would be a slave territory, and he was unwilling to extend that institution. He had time and again expressed himself strongly in opposition to the introduction of any new slave State, or to the acquisition of slave territory.

Upon that point he knew no change in his sentiments—he had expressed his belief in the Spartan maxim, "improve and adorn what you have, and seek no farther." Texas had been admitted with all her territory, and with the institution of slavery. He wished it to be distinctly understood, that he considered the government solemnly bound by law to create new States out of Texas when she shall contain a sufficient population.

Slavery was excluded from California and New Mexico by the law of nature, which had erected an impassable barrier to its introduction there; this he considered a fixed fact. He alluded to the difficulty arising from the failure of the North to give proper aid in the capture of fugitive slave—he thought the North in the wrong, and the South in the right—it was the cause of great complaint on the part of the South, and one which the North ought to remove. Concerning the agitation in the North, complained of by the South, he observed that he had no doubt but that during the last twenty years, money enough had been subscribed in the North for the support of abolition papers, societies and lecturers, to purchase the freedom of every slave in the land. Mr. Webster, in conclusion, delivered a most impressive and eloquent tribute to the value of the Union.

THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.—This body adjourned on the evening of the 7th inst. On the day before, they passed a bill in relation to divorces, giving to the Courts, the privilege of granting divorces for causes for which there is now no provision. One of these states as sufficient cause the fact of a man advertising his wife—made, we suppose, to suit the celebrated Lawrence case.

Three Senators resigned their offices previously to the adjournment. Mess. J. Speed Smith, of the Madison district, E. D. Hobbs, of the Louisville district, and Wm. G. Barbour, of the Caldwell district.

J. Speed Smith has since been nominated by the Governor and confirmed as President of the board of Internal Improvement, in place of O. G. Gates Esq. resigned. Andrew Monroe has been appointed Secretary of the Board, in place of Austin P. Cox, resigned.

An act has been passed by this Legislature, authorizing the appointment by the Governor, of six commissioners, three to digest and codify the laws, and three to simplify the practice and mode of proceeding in civil and criminal cases.

The bill to establish a new medical school in Louisville, was rejected in the Senate to-night, after several hours debate by a vote of 17 to 14.

The bill to charter the Reform or Electric school had previously passed. The Legislature passed no resolutions on the slavery question! Wonderful to tell! When met and adjourned a legislature, in any state, in the last seven years without serving up a dish of anti-slavery sentiments! On this subject, a Frankfort correspondent writes to the Louisville Journal as follows:

"You will recollect that I informed you that the House had met on Thursday night, especially for the purpose of considering the resolution in relation to the action of Congress upon the subject of slavery, and that after spending some three hours in confusion it adjourned without touching them at all.—Last night, the House met again for the purpose, and almost immediately disposed of the matter, by laying upon the table the whole of the several resolutions which had been presented. This I presume is the end of the subject, so far as this legislature is concerned.

The Senate expressly endorsed Mr. Clay's course, by the resolutions which it adopted. The House has implicitly done the same thing, by declaring in effect, that he needs no instruction. This course on the part of Kentucky, will greatly strengthen the old patriot's hands. God grant that it may enable him to succeed in his great effort to restore peace and harmony to the Union.

It may be mentioned here that a few hours before this vote was taken taken in the House, the Senate, rejected, for the second time, the proposition to send delegates to the Nashville Convention. This action shows very clearly Kentucky's attachment to the Union, and her disposition to take a moderate course between ultra on each side of her, while at the same time, her action upon the Covington and Cincinnati Bridge charter, as well as on other subjects, shows that she will not endure the least infringement or disregard of the rights of her citizens in slave property.

"What are the Causes of early Decay in American Women?"

This question forms the subject of a well-considered article in the February number of the "Scalpel," an able "Journal of Health," published in N. Y., and edited by Dr. EDWARD H. DIXON. The article is written in a plain, intelligible manner, and is free from all technical phraseology, and is thus calculated to be productive of much good among unprofessional readers.

The author starts out with the proposition that in the physical education of the young female is the origin of the early decay of American women. While custom sanctions a less degree of what is considered parental care for male offspring, the female branches of a family are subjected to an enervating discipline, which ultimately unfits them for the high and important duties designed for them by nature, and greatly impairs their chances for longevity.

Starting out with the proposition that so far as original organic strength is concerned, the two sexes are equal, the writer draws a comparison between the difference in their physical education, and shows that while the boy is permitted a greater share of exercise and fresh air, the girl is in a measure denied these necessary aids to the proper development of her physical system.

"Take," says the writer, "for example a sister and brother; the girl of eight years, the boy of six. We give the girl two years start of the boy, to make her condition equal to his at the outset. Both have endured the torture of bandaging, pinning and tight dressing at birth; both have been rocked, pounced upon the knee, pap'd, laudanum'd, paragon'd, castor oil'd, and suffocated with a blanket over the head, swathed with a cap and feather bed, roasted at a fire of anthracite, and poisoned with the foul air of an unventilated chamber, according to the universal formula of some superannuated doctor, or experienced nurse; probably both, for these people usually hunt in couples and are very gracious to each other—give the girl enough start, to made up for the benefit the boy has derived from chasing the cat, and an occasional tumble in the hall or yard, and the torture she has endured from her sampler, and being compelled to 'sit up straight' and not be 'thoyden'."

"Our little couple start for school with such a minimum of lungs as the unnatural life they have led will allow, and a stomach that is yet fresh enough to endure bad bread, plum cake, candies, and diseased milk. The reader will remember that nature is beneficent and will endure much abuse before she succumbs. Well—they are off for school; observe how circumspectly my little miss walks; soon she chides her brother for being 'rude.' He nothing daunted, starts full tilt after a stray dog or a pig; and though he often tumbles in the mud, and his clothes get spoiled, the result is soon visible in increase of lungs and ruddy cheeks. He cannot run without more breath; he cannot continue to run without increased dimensions and power of lungs;

he cannot have large lungs without good digestion; he will feel well and thrive apace.

"They are now at school, seated on a bench without a back, and often with their legs hanging down, so that the poor backbone has no earthly support. Thus sits the wretched child with book in hand, from nine till twelve or one o'clock, and sometimes three. The boy with the aid of sticking a pin now and then in his neighbor, and occasionally falling asleep and tumbling from his bench, from pure nervous exhaustion, to the great relief of his half-stagnant blood-vessels and torpid nerves, endures it till another merciful pig or hog chase makes him feel that he is alive.

"But our unfortunate little miss is in a distressed condition. She is charged to walk 'straight home,' where she is allowed to select her dinner from those articles that afford the least nutrition, such as pastry, cake, rich puddings and apples. This, by the way, is her second meal of the same character, having taken one either at breakfast or lunch. Indeed, she requires no better food; for she has had no exercise to consume the exote of the meat she ought to eat. Remember, that her muscles move her limbs, and are composed chiefly of azote; and it is the red meat or muscle of beef or mutton that she would eat if she had any appetite for it, that is to say, if her stomach and blood-vessels would endure it; the fact is, the child has fever, and loathes meat."

"After dinner, she either sits down to her sampler, or the piano, and in all probability finishes the day's feeding with tea and preserves. She is then posted off to a feather bed in an unventilated room, with the door shut for fear the little darling will take cold.—A Nott's stove or furnace keeps the upper chambers from 85 to 100 degrees, and the feather bed and the blankets, retaining all the heat of the body, swelter the wretched little creature till morning. What wonder that she gets spinal curvature, if not actual deposits of tubercles in the body of her vertebrae or lungs. All this we have explained at length in the article on Consumption. We have there shown, that although strongly predisposed to that form of scrofula, consumption, as well as spinal disease, can often be overcome by exercise, air, and a strong meat diet; and though a child be actually free of scrofula, that it may be produced by such a barbarous and wretched mode of life as we have painted above; one that we grieve to say, is extremely common in this city. Boys often escape these evils by parental neglect—and a precious boon for them it is; but the poor girls are deprived of nature's only method of keeping the pale faced monster at bay.

"Now, if this picture be doubted, take you two children of common parents, at a common country school, two miles from home, and if they have sufficient clothing, and good food, even though the benches have no backs, and the school house be overheated and little better than a pig-pen, tell me, if at twelve years of age the girl cannot often wrestle with her brother, and ask no favors of him."

Then follow the evils of tight lacing, and as the period of womanhood approaches, the fearful consequences of physical debility early acquired. Sickly sentimental, or yet more improper, literature, is not unfrequently called in to do its work of evil, and the young lady, about to usher into the scenes of busy life, has become a being totally unfit, either in mind or person, to occupy the important relationship she should bear to society. To these evils are too frequently added ill-assorted marriages often contracted before the judgment is matured, and entailing unhappiness and an embled or diseased line of succession.

With the following extract, we must draw these references to a close, regretting that space will not allow us to give the views of the writer in greater detail.

"When the young girl enters society, too frequently at her sixteenth year, even if she have, to appearance, escaped the bodily evils we have enumerated, she is often hurled into a scene of

dissipation that speedily makes them evident, or she seals her fate by premature marriage and the cares of a family, before either her mind or body are fitted for her own preservation, much less the guidance of children. Then follows the attendance of some ill educated or designing but diploma'd quack, and she is taught to believe that his senseless prescriptions will cure her, without amending her habits of life; thus she settles down for life into a nervous invalid.

"All this we often hear imputed to our climate. Look at our revolutionary grandmothers, nay, our mothers! for many of them are yet here. We honestly believe, on the honor of our manhood, and what little knowledge we have, that there is comparatively nothing in our climate to bring about the condition of our young women, nor even any defeat in the original constitution of one-half the victims of early disease, that might not be overcome, were it not for the errors of their early introduction into society, and the full-some adulterations of our own sex. Society in our country is composed of boys and girls; not men and women.—The senseless and degrading flattery with which their ears are constantly filled, preoccupies the mind of the poor girl in the whirl of fashion and dissipation, and robs her of the benefit of that keen instinct and delicate perception, she derives from her finer and more delicate organization; but of this we deprive her by the errors of her early training. The fault is ours, not hers, but fully sadly does she suffer for it."

FROM CALIFORNIA.

BALTIMORE, March 7.

The Sun has the particulars of the Alabama's news at New Orleans. A party of 80 Californians entered the tents at Stockton, and bound the American miners with ropes, and drove them to the Chilian's encampment. The Americans numbered 16, and were subsequently liberated by their friends. At San Francisco, the ruins were being rapidly rebuilt. A number of persons had been condemned to hard labor for stealing during the conflagration. The California legislature is regularly in session at San Jose. The miners on Yuba and Feather rivers were doing a good business—a new and profitable digging has been discovered. The flood at Sacramento City had proved exceedingly distressing to the citizens, yet it has been beneficial in other respects.—The overfilling of the waters has washed out immense quantities of gold from the earth, where it had before remained undiscovered.

NEW INVENTION.—An important improvement in carriage-wheels has just been patented by Mr. Isaac B. Ward, of Camden, New Jersey. It consists in casting the felloes of iron (afterwards rendered malleable) from a beautiful pattern in segments of the circle of the required wheel, and uniting their ends together and to the wrought iron tire by means of radial bolts passed through the tire and felloes, and countersunk in such manner that it is impossible for them to become disengaged before removing the nuts, or to break them by the application of a heavy blow to the tire; and yet, should it be required to remove one of the felloes and replace it by another, it can be done at once, as they are all cast of the same size and shape. One set of these fellows will serve for several tires and hubs, and are very durable. Wheels made of them present a very neat appearance, far superior to anything of the kind ever before made.

"TIS THE MECCA OF THE STATES.—A person who accompanied Gen. Taylor, in his late visit to Richmond, gives the following description of the scene as the steamboat passed Mount Vernon: We were now passing Mount Vernon. The President approached the guards of the boat, and gazed at it very attentively. Some one remarked, 'For fifty years no boat or ship has passed this spot, where lie the remains of the illustrious dead, without paying the solemn compliment of tolling their bell while passing. No such honor was ever paid to the memory of any of the great dead.'"

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